

SENECIO BOLIVARIANUS IN THE PERUVIAN
CENTRAL ANDES

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ABSTRACT

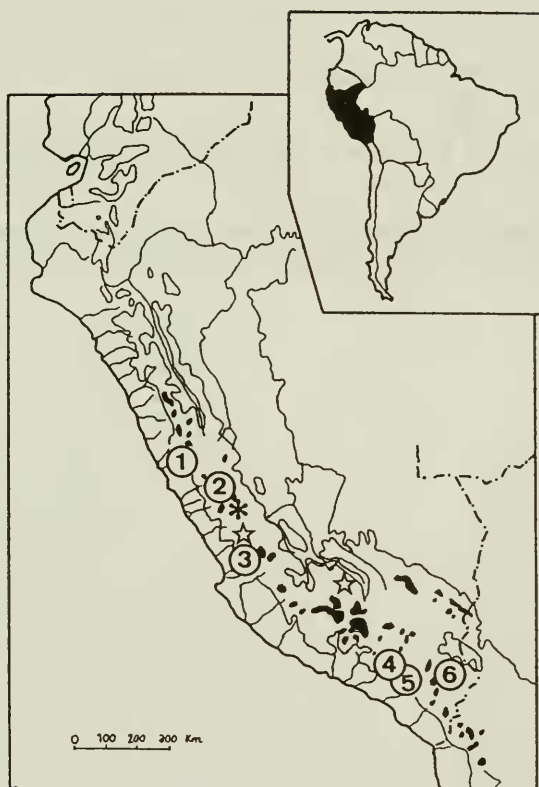
A range extension and ecological characteristics are reported for
Senecio bolivarianus.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, *Senecio*, Perú, phytogeography.

Senecio bolivarianus was described by Cuatrecasas (1969) based on individuals coming from the regions of Huancayo and Urubamba, Perú. (TYPE: PERÚ. Huancayo: región de San José de Acobambilla, NW slope Huacravilca, 14800-15200 ft, cracks in granite, addressed to crack, 27 Jul 1961, *J.R. Lloyd & J.K. Marshall 257* [HOLOTYPE: K; Isotype: US]. Paratype: PERÚ. Cuzco: Urubamba, Pumahuanca, Cuyo, 4000-4400 m alt, en rocas húmedas, 13 Oct 1961, *César Vargas 13702* [US]). During trips to central Perú, we have found a new location: PERÚ. Junín. Huancayo: Huaytapallana Peak, Cocha Grande Lagoon, *NE964801*; 4400 m, 19 Sep 1987, *O. Tovar, M. Chanco & A. Galán 1294* (MAF 127799, USM).

This new location is important because this species is an indicator of areas where glacial melt during the dry season causes a rupicolous condition with oozing water on vertical rocks. Such conditions are present at all three localities. Populations of this plant appear as monospecific quilt-like mats and are found in fissures caused by glacier tongue erosion (phytosociological inventories: 50 m² area, 10% cover, SE orientation, index 2.2,3.3; location Huaytapallana Peak). In the Puna region (*sensu* Rivas Martínez & Tovar 1983), the mid-minimum temperatures of the coldest month -m- (Rivas Martínez, Tovar & Galán 1988) decrease toward the south, thus allowing the formation of glaciers and probably accounting for the distribution of glacial melt plant communities in central and southern Perú.

figure 1



Senecio bolivarianus Cuatr. in Peru

☆ Cited locations

* New location

m(°C) In some weather bureaus

1	Conocochoa - Ancash (4020 m)	- 4,6
2	Pachachaca - Junín (4000 m)	- 6,6
3	Accnocochoa - Huancavelica (4520 m)	- 7,4
4	Angostura - Arequipa (4155 m)	-11,1
5	Imata - Arequipa (4436 m)	-12,5
6	Collacachi - Puno (3900 m)	-14,5

LITERATURE CITED

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